## Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 21–26 A LIST OF CERAMBYCIDAE FROM THE HUALAPAI MOUNTAINS, MOJAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA (COLEOPTERA)

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The Cerambycid fauna of montane Arizona has been extensively studied, with collecting reports having been published by Linsley et al. (1961), and Schaeffer (1908), for southeastern Arizona, and by Wickham (1896), for the more northerly portions of the state.

The Hualapais are the westernmost of the readily accessible isolated mountain ranges in north-central Arizona, and are located approximately fifty miles east of Needles, California. The Rocky Mountain Ranges extend to the northeast, and the Sierra Madre Ranges extend to the southeast, separated from the Hualapais by semiarid or arid lowlands.

The town of Kingman, elevation 3300 ft, is situated at the base of the Hualapais. A paved road on the east end of town extends thirteen miles south to Hualapai Mountain Park (6500 feet).

The principal floral elements of the lower elevations around Kingman and on the alluvial plain include Catclaw (*Acacia greggii*), *Agave* sp., Allthorn (*Canotia holocantha*) and various species of Compositae (including *Haplopappus* and *Gutierrezia*). Approximately eight miles south of Kingman the road reaches a transition zone of Oak-Juniper-Pinyon Pine woodland extending from about 4500 to 5500 ft. Within this zone, at Pinyon Pine Estates, new roads and homesites are being developed, leaving piles of uprooted and fresh-cut Single-leaf Pinyon Pine (*Pinus monophylla*), Agave, Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana var. scopulorum*), and Scrub Oak (*Quercus turbenella*). At higher elevations Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), New Mexican Locust (*Robinia neomexicana*), Broadleaf Oak (*Quercus gambelli*), Walnut (*Juglans microcarpa*), Lilac (*Ceanothus sp.*), and various species of Compositae are predominant. Collecting localities at higher elevations include Hualapai Mountain Park (6500 feet), Flag Mine (7000 feet), and Hualapai Mountain Lodge (6000 feet).

The author has collected this area yearly over the past twelve years at various dates from June through September, and, unless otherwise stated, the following compilation of Cerambycidae is based upon his records. Fifty-seven species are listed with the previously unrecorded host plant of *Acanthocinus* (*Canonura*) *leechi* (Dillon) recorded.

## Cerambycidae of the Hualapai Mountains

- *Ergates spiculatus neomexicanus* Casey. This species has been captured at the bases of dead standing *Pinus ponderosa* at night on various dates in August.
- Prionus californicus Motschulsky. Numerous records at high and mid elevations in July and August.
- Prionus heroicus Semenov. Taken at ultraviolet light at mid elevation July 7-8, 1978.
- Tragosoma chiricahuae Linsley. Frequent in late July and early August at black light and existing lights, at Hualapai Mountain Park.
- Arhopalus asperatus (LeConte). Frequently taken at ultraviolet light and on dead standing *Pinus ponderosa* at high elevations.
- Arhopalus rusticus montanus (LeConte). Occasionally taken at ultraviolet light and on dead standing *Pinus ponderosa* at high elevations. It has been reared from *Pinus ponderosa* by F. T. Hovore from wood collected at Hualapai Mountain Park in August.
- Oeme costata LeConte. A totally black specimen was taken by D. S. Lewis at ultraviolet light mid elevation on June 24, 1976.
- Oeme rigida deserta Casey. Several specimens were taken at ultraviolet light and mercury vapor light July 7-9, 1978 mid elevation.
- Methia carinata Linsley. The type and allotype were taken at "Hualpai" Arizona by D. J. and J. N. Knull July 2nd and 6th. A few specimens assignable to this species were taken at mercury vapor light July 7–9, 1978.
- Methia mormona Linell. Numerous records, June, July and August at ultraviolet light at mid elevation and high elevation at Pine Lake Lodge and Hualapai Mountain Park.
- Methia lata Knull. Three specimens which I tentatively assign to this west Texan species came to ultraviolet light near Pine Lake Lodge August 3, 1965. The species is very closely allied to Methia mormona Linell, and may be a polymorph of that species.
- Methia flavicornis Casey. A specimen was taken at 5200 ft in oak juniper woodland at ultraviolet light by E. F. Giesbert, July 11, 1977.
- Methia knulli Linsley. One specimen was taken at light approximately 2 mi west of Kingman August 12, 1967, and two additional specimens at mercury vapor light July 7–9, 1978 in oak juniper woodland. The Holotype female was collected by D. J. and J. N. Knull July 3, "Hualpai" Arizona.
- Methia dubia Linsley. Three specimens were taken at the agricultural inspection station two miles west of Kingman at existing lights August 1, 1965, and one specimen was taken at Pinyon Pine Estates July 11, 1977 by E. F. Giesbert.

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- Methia acostata Linsley. Holotype male, "Hualpai" Arizona, D. J. and J. N. Knull July 3rd.
- Styloxus bicolor (Champlain & Knull). Several females were taken at black light, August 25, 1973 in oak juniper woodlands.
- Malobidion brunneum Schaeffer. Numerous examples have been collected in July and August at mid and high elevations at ultraviolet light.
- *Eburia linsleyi* Lacey. Numerous specimens have been taken at ultraviolet light in July and August at Pinyon Pine Estates. F. T. Hovore has in addition recovered them from molasses bait traps.
- *Eucrossus villicornis* LeConte. Specimens have been collected at ultraviolet lights and at existing lights around the Pine Lake Lodge and in Pinyon Pine Estates in July and August. F. T. Hovore reared this species from dead Pinyon Pine collected at Pinyon Pine Estates, and collected a single female in a turpentine trap.
- *Tragidion auripenne* Casey. A short series was taken in flight near Flag Mine at 7000 ft, August 12–15, 1967; and a female was beaten from Oak at Pinyon Pine Estates by F. T. Hovore.
- Batyle rufiventris Knull. Two specimens of this rarely encountered species were taken in flight at the south end of Pine Lake, August 12, 1967.
- Crossidius discoideus (Say). Numerous examples have been collected on *Gutierrezia* in September at about 4000 foot elevation.
- Crossidius pulchellus LeConte. This species is reasonably common in September at lower elevations on *Gutierrezia* and *Haplopappus*.
- Elytroleptus rufipennis (LeConte). Recorded by E. G. Linsley (1962) as taken by J. N. Knull, Hualapai Mts., 1937.
- Stenosphenus beyeri Schaeffer. Occasional specimens have been taken on walnut around Pine Lake Lodge in July and August.
- Neaneflus fuchsii (Wickham). One example was collected August 3, 1975 at ultraviolet light in Pinyon Pine Estates.
- Aneflus sonoranus Casey. Numerous specimens have been taken at the Agricultural Inspection Station two miles west of Kingman on the existing lights July 20 and August 12, and two examples were taken at ultraviolet light, mid elevation, July 8, 1978.
- Aneflomorpha citrana Chemsak. A single specimen which I determine to be this species was taken August 16, 1971 at the lights of the Agricultural Inspection Station two miles west of Kingman.
- Aneflomorpha rectilinea Casey. Examples have been taken at mid and high elevations on various dates in July and August at ultraviolet light.
- Aneflomorpha parkeri Knull. Specimens have been collected at ultraviolet light in July and August at mid and high elevations.
- Aneflomorpha parowana Casey. Examples are taken at the low, mid and high elevations in July and August at ultraviolet light.

- *Micraneflus imbellis* (Casey). A large series of specimens was taken two miles west of Kingman at the Agricultural Inspection Station, August 31, 1965, and occasional specimens have since been taken in July and August at the same locality at existing lights.
- *Enaphalodes hispicornis* (Linnaeus). Examples have been taken at Pine Lake Lodge at existing lights during July and August, and at ultraviolet light in Pinyon Pine Estates during August.
- Enaphalodes cylindricus (Knull). Two males and two females were taken at ultraviolet lights at Pinyon Pine Estates in August.
- *Eustromula validum* (LeConte). Examples have been taken August 11, and September 8–12 two miles west of Kingman at the lights at the Agricultural Inspection Station.
- Gymnopsyra magnipunctata (Knull). Numerous specimens were taken at ultraviolet and mercury vapor light at Pinyon Pine Estates and Hualapai Mountain Park, July and August.
- *Peranoplium subdepressum* (Schaeffer). Single examples of this species were collected at lights two miles west of Kingman, July 31, 1965, and at mid elevation, July 9, 1978.
- Anoplocurius canotiae Fisher. One specimen was taken two miles west of Kingman, August 1, 1965, at the lights of the Agricultural Inspection Station.
- Anoplocurius altus Knull. Numerous examples have been taken in July and August at the mid and high elevations at ultraviolet light.
- Phymatodes hirtellus densipennis Casey. One specimen was taken on Haplopappus July 22, 1976 in Ponderosa pine forest.
- Megacyllene snowi (Casey). Several examples have been taken at high elevations on Gutierrezia, near stands of Robinia neomexicana, the host plant, on various dates in mid-September.
- Centrodera nevadica arizonica Linsley and Chemsak. The type female and one male paratype were collected at Pine Lake Lodge by Lloyd Martin on June 18, 1955. One specimen was collected by E. F. Giesbert at light, June 26, 1976, at Hualapai Mountain Park.
- Moneilema semipunctatum LeConte. A series of this species was taken by F. T. Hovore on *Opuntia* sp. at Pinyon Pine Estates, August 5, 1978.
- Monochamus clamator (LeConte). Numerous specimens have been taken at light in July and August at Hualapai Mountain Park, and several unsuccessful emergences have been found in dead Ponderosa Pine. Occasional specimens have been taken at light in Pinyon Pine Estates in July and August.
- Glaucotes yuccivorus (Fall). Numerous specimens were taken at ultraviolet light at the mid elevation and in Pinyon Pine Estates in August.
- Sternidius decorus (Fall). A single specimen was beaten from dead Quercus gambelli by F. T. Hovore at Pine Lake August 12, 1978.

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- Sternidius imitans (Knull). Numerous specimens were taken at ultraviolet light in the Pinyon Pine Estates in August.
- *Eutrichillus neomexicanus* (Champlain & Knull). Numerous examples have been collected in late July and early August at ultraviolet light at Hualapai Mountain Park; a single specimen was taken at mercury vapor light at Pinyon Pine Estates by F. T. Hovore in August.
- *Eutrichillus canescens* Dillon. Specimens have been taken July and August at ultraviolet light and from dead standing Pinyon pine at mid elevations. One large female emerged July 1976 from *Pinus monophylla* collected September 1975.
- Neacanthocinus obliquus obliquus (LeConte). Examples have been taken at light on various dates in July and August at Pine Lake Lodge.
- Acanthocinus (Canonura) spectabilis (LeConte). A few specimens were taken on dead standing Ponderosa pine, August 2, 1975, and during the first week in September, 1973. They have been reared from the bark of *Pinus ponderosa* in August and September by F. T. Hovore.
- Acanthocinus (Canonura) leechi (Dillon). A female specimen was taken at ultraviolet light at Pinyon Pine Estates August 4, 1975 (Lewis, 1976) and a few specimens were subsequently reared from large dead branches (4– 10 inches in diameter) of Pinus monophylla from trees still bearing brown needles. The wood was collected in September 1975 and emergences took place in June, July and August the following year. Little (1943), reported an acanthocine larva in association with a monochamine larva commonly in the bark of dying Pinus edulis, 12 miles east of Flagstaff, Coconino Co., Arizona at 6500 ft. It is possible that this record refers to A. leechi. The type locality is Jerome, with a single specimen also having been collected near Payson, Coconino Co.
- Lepturges yucca Schaeffer. A few specimens were taken at ultraviolet light at dusk in the Pinyon Pine Estates, August 2, 1975.
- Valenus inornatus Casey. Several specimens were taken at ultraviolet light in July and August at Pinyon Pine Estates.
- Tigrinestola tigrina (Skinner). One specimen was taken at ultraviolet light August 2, 1975 at the mid elevation.
- Poliaenus obscurus (Fall). Specimens of this species were taken at black light in Pinyon pine juniper forest July and August, and from dead branchlets on living *Pinus monophylla* at night. A specimen emerged June 26, 1976 from dead *Pinus monophylla* collected September, 1975.
- Oncideres quercus Skinner. Reasonably common at ultraviolet light at high elevations in July and August.

Of the fifty seven species listed above, all but Centrodera nevadica arizonica Linsley & Chemsak, Aneflomorpha parowana Casey, Neaneflus fuchsii (Wickham), Batyle rufiventris Knull, and Acanthocinus leechi (Dillon) have been found in the Montane or Sonoran Desert regions of Southern Arizona, and only sixteen species range westward into California, the vast Mojave Desert acting as a formidable ecological barrier.

Although the above list is by no means thought to be conclusive, it appears that the Cerambycid fauna of the Hualapai Mountains is comprised primarily of southern Arizona Sonoran and Montane forms with the faunal elements of California and the Rocky Mountains exerting a minor influence. It also appears that the Hualapai Mountains represent the northern and western distributional limits of many of the species.

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